

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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FRIDAY

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## SHOULD ROMANIA DO THE EXPECTED

Despatches in The Advertiser last Sunday, announcing that Germany has submitted a demand to the Roumanian government that the latter nation demobilize her forces which have been assembling on the Austrian frontier for the past few weeks, brings up the interesting question of how many troops can the Balkan state put into the field in the prosecution of a campaign against the Dual Teutonic Alliance should the consequences of Germany's ultimatum and other causes lead to open war.

Roumania's armed strength can hardly reach the half-million mark, at which enthusiastic Allied commentators place it. From available authorities the Roumanian army on a peace footing does not exceed one hundred thousand men. On a war footing the increase would be probably to a quarter of a million men, possibly three hundred thousand. Roumania's population is almost exactly equal to that of Belgium, which succeeded in putting about one hundred and fifty thousand men into the field. It is true, of course, that Belgium was given no respite to develop her full powers or resources. Within a month after the beginning of hostilities probably two-thirds of the country was in German hands, and, consequently, so much recruiting ground was lost.

An allowance in Roumania's favor being made, the half-million mark seems unattainable. The intervention of a Roumanian army of a quarter of a million would have, however, far reaching effects on the outcome of the present war. The mere addition of that number of troops to Austria's enemies might prove decisive when one recalls the necessities of the recent Austrian situation, which compelled the removal of half the invading army from Serbia to meet Russian pressure in Galicia.

Roumania's geographical situation gives her an extraordinary strategic advantage. The Hapsburg province of Transylvania, inhabited largely by a Roumanian-speaking population, whose ancestors have for a hundred years chafed under Austrian dominion, projects sharply into Roumania, precisely as Russian Poland projects into Teutonic territory. Just as Russian Poland is exposed to attack from three sides, so Transylvania, with its rich cities and resources, would be exposed to a combined assault from the east, the north and the south. It is certain that occupied Austria is at present she could not meet a Roumanian invasion with equal force.

The case of Austria is made all the harder by the fact that Roumanian territory merges on the north into Bukowina, which is now held in part by the Russians and on the west touches Serbia, another active enemy. With the Russians hammering along the entire line of the Carpathians, with the Serbians pressing north across the Danube to their lost provinces, the entrance of Roumania would close the gap, and Hungary as a whole would find itself beset along five-sixths of her whole frontier. On the other hand the Russian-Roumanian-Montenegrin battle line would be extended right across the base of the Balkan peninsula to the Adriatic.

## FEDERAL CHILD LABOR LAW

Honolulu has a child's labor problem only in a very limited degree. In and around the pineapple canning factories only are there any number of children employed, and this work is not constant. The passage of the Palmer-Owen Bill, now before Congress, would directly affect the canneries to whatever extent they employ children under fourteen years of age during the daylight hours for longer than an eight-hour shift, and children under sixteen at night, inasmuch as the full terms of the federal bill would come into force here, under our territorial status. On the mainland it would affect only interstate trade; in Hawaii all trade is interstate for the purpose of enforcing federal law. This would bring whatever there may be of the child labor question in Hawaii directly under federal control.

According to a synopsis of the Palmer-Owen Bill prepared by the National Child Labor Committee, which drafted the measure, it is designed "to meet the evident need of federal regulation" and "embodies the recognized minimum provisions of a good child labor law. It will serve as the basic standard for child labor regulation. It excludes from interstate commerce goods in the production of which children under fourteen have been employed in factories, mills, canneries and workshops, or children under sixteen in mines and quarries, and goods in the production of which children between fourteen and sixteen have been employed more than eight hours a day or at night. Nine States already have all the provisions of the bill on their statute books; only Wyoming and New Mexico have none of its provisions, and some States have surpassed it in certain respects. It is like the Convict Labor Bill in wording and similar in scope to the Pure Food Law and the Mann White Slave Act which have been upheld by the Supreme Court. Like them it is an expression of the federal government's right to regulate interstate commerce."

## HAWAII'S CASE AT WASHINGTON

The review of the sugar industry of the United States for 1914, published elsewhere in this issue, shows in a conclusive manner three things.

One is that the reduction in the tariff failed to result in any material saving to the sugar consumer, the selling price of the product to the individual purchaser failing to fall in proportion to the tariff cut even in those months prior to the abnormal conditions resulting from the outbreak of the war.

Another point made clear is that the reduction of the tariff materially affected and lowered the price received by the sugar producers.

The third point is the demonstration of the fact, through the statistics, that the sugar refiners, the Trust against which the free sugar propaganda was ostensibly aimed, have added to their profits the full amount saved by cutting the price paid to the producer and maintaining the price charged to the consumer.

Senator Coke says, on his return from Washington, that Hawaii will get a hearing on the sugar question if Hawaii can make out a case. The demonstration of last year's operation of the sugar clause of the Underwood Tariff is Hawaii's case, clearly made out.

From a strictly neutral standpoint, it would be much better if the German warships would pick up a survivor or two from the British ships they sink, in order to have an Exhibit A to support their despatches.

## FISH OR CUT BAIT

The Governor is attempting to create public sentiment against the Rapid Transit Company by the writing and publication of abusive letters, in which he advances his own personal views regarding finance, maintenance and extensions. As letters, the various communications of Our Governor are interesting, but as aids to the straightening out of the existing street transportation tangle they shed neither light nor comfort. The Governor has refused, for reasons which he appears to be struggling in an effort to explain, to endorse the pending legislation extending the franchise of the company. The company states that the life of the present franchise is too limited to permit any further large expenditures on capital account and is therefore not in a position to carry out the extensions of which it recognizes the necessity.

It asks the Governor to proceed in the regular legal way to clear up all points at issue, so that it may be able to proceed with its plans understandingly and by virtue of the court rulings.

If the Governor is so confident as he claims to be that he is right and the Rapid Transit directors are wrong, why does he not accept the frank offer of the company to thresh out the matter before the proper tribunal and obtain from the only authoritative source the final and binding word? The company has agreed to hasten court action and has pledged its word not to attempt any delaying tactics through the advancement of technicalities. The company has pointed out the way whereby the Governor may bring it into court for a final settlement of all questions at issue.

The public is not at all interested in the personal opinions of the Governor, nor is the public interested in the opinions of the Rapid Transit directors, but the public is very much interested in having it settled once and for all whether Honolulu is going to get the street car service it already needs and upon which, to a large extent, the future growth of Honolulu depends. There is only one place where this settlement may be secured, and that is in the courts. The company is willing to put its case before the judges. Why should Governor Pinkham not be willing to do the same, and do it at the earliest possible moment?

As it is now, he is trying simply to aggravate the situation without the least possibility of accomplishing anything. He should either fish or cut bait, not delay progress for the little satisfaction it may give him to keep up a correspondence skirmish. He is either right or wrong and only the courts can say authoritatively. If he thinks he is right he should have no hesitation in seeking that authoritative statement; if he knows he is wrong he should get out of the road and let the company proceed with its business.

## TOTAL ABSTINENCE PAYS

Nobody will accuse life insurance companies of undue sentimentality. Such combinations of men are engaged in a business for the dividends it may bring to them, and not for any benevolent purpose, though their work results in benefit to mankind. At a meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in New York a few days ago Arthur Hunter, chairman of the committee to study the cases of two millions of policy holders in an investigation for forty-three life insurance companies of the causes of premature death, stated that alcohol played a leading part in hastening mortality. He mentioned the announcement that since the Russian government had placed a ban upon the liquor the peasant was beginning to look as though he belonged to a different race, and said:

If the government of Russia carries out its present intention to abolish all forms of alcoholic beverages permanently, the saving of human life will be enormous. It is not too much to say that the loss of 500,000 men as the result of the present warfare could be made good in less than ten years through complete abstinence from alcoholic beverages by all the inhabitants of Russia.

Declarations of this sort by experts in the vitality of human beings ought to be placed alongside those flaming advertisements by brewers and distillers which seek to prove by the testimony of scientists and other persons of note how effective beer is in building up the body, and how valuable whisky is as an aid to digestion and the general invigoration of life.

## TERRITORIAL CONQUESTS EVEN

So far as territorial conquest goes, the Powers of the Entente and the Powers of the Alliance have about equalized things to date. The Germans hold nearly all of Belgium, a substantial triangle in Northern France, and, with Austria, the western portion of Poland south of the Vistula. On the other hand, the French hold the border sections of Upper Alsace in Germany, the Russians hold a portion of Northeast East Prussia, all of Galicia east of the Dunajec River and all of Bukowina.

A compilation made by the Nation gives these figures:

The German holdings in Belgium include the entire kingdom except some 500 square miles in West Flanders, or some 10,900 square miles. In France the territory held includes portions of the following provinces: Nord, all, 2228 square miles; Pas de Calais, one-sixth, 400 square miles; Aisne, two-thirds, 1900 square miles; Ardennes, all, 2027 square miles; Marne, one-eighth, 400 square miles; Meuse, three-sevenths, 1000 square miles; Meurthe et Moselle, one-fifth, 400 square miles; Vosges, portion about St. Die, 50 square miles. This gives a total of 8405 square miles in France.

Of Poland, the Austro-Germans hold all of Kalisk province in Poland, 4377 square miles; all the Piotrkow province, 4730 square miles; one-eighth of Warsaw province, 800 square miles, and one-fourth of Kielce province, 900 square miles, a total of Russian territory of 10,807 square miles, or a combined total in Poland, Belgium and France of some 30,000 square miles.

The French are occupying some 100 square miles of Alsace, while the Russians, in Galicia and Bukowina, in addition to a small portion of Hungary, hold over 30,000 square miles. In addition, the Russians are occupying a portion of East Prussia, between Gumbinnen and the Suwalki district, approximating some 600 square miles.

## THE PASSING HOUR

"It is stated that this is another case in which liquor played an important part," says the Garden Island, of Lihue, in reporting the latest Kauai murder.

It certainly strikes the community as strange that Foreman Hurley was never accused of anything worth investigating until he threw the rock that wrecked the good ship "Showing of Economy."

By royal proclamation, Cadiz has been declared a free port, where all kinds of foreign and Spanish goods can be stored in future free of customs duties. The Spanish government believe that this will materially increase the importance of Cadiz as a transit point for home and foreign trade. Some day, when Honolulu grows wise, we will start in earnest to secure a free zone in the harbor of Honolulu. When we get that this city will become one of the most important of the Pacific.

The frontage tax law says that streets built under it must be done by contract, after competitive bidding. How can there be competition if the supervisors decide that only one style of paving, and that a patented one, is to be allowed? Bithulithic is a splendid pavement, but there are others, and a trifle of competition among the road builders will be all to the benefit of the taxpayers who are to foot the bills.

## BIG HEADWAY MADE IN CARNIVAL PLANS

Committee Chairmen Meet and Report All Features Now Nearing Completion

Director Dougherty Assures Larger Celebration For Honolulu Than Ever Before

That "the stage is set and the curtain nearly ready to be rung up," was the fact hammered home last night at a meeting of the chairmen of the committees of the Mid-Pacific Carnival with Director General Dougherty. Each chairman present reported on the progress of the special feature of which he is in charge, and it was pointed out that the way now is paved toward making the celebration the biggest and best of its kind ever held in Honolulu.

In opening the meeting Mr. Dougherty said that there had been and is much outside criticism regarding the coming carnival. He added that no attention should be paid to this, and urged the chairmen to work for the best interests of both the Carnival and the community.

Some Special Features  
It was reported that arrangements for the swimming meet are complete. Chairman W. T. Hawkins now is on the mainland and will return in company with Cliff Bowles, the exhibition diver, and probably one or two mainland swimmers.

Plans for the baseball series are progressing smoothly. The All-Oahu, Chinese, Japanese and Twenty-fifth Infantry teams to compose the series.

The Hawaiian pageant, projected to be the most elaborate spectacle ever seen in the islands, will be staged on Oahu College campus and employ nearly 350 Hawaiians.

A tribute was paid to Maj. Gen. William H. Carter for the assistance which he has rendered the Carnival in giving the services of the enlisted men of Oahu. The military parade will be one of the features of the twenty-second of February and will call into service every available member of the khaki in the islands, including the local National Guard.

Tennis Exports Coming  
It was reported that, for the tennis series, two prominent mainland court experts will be brought to Honolulu, probably including Maurice McLoughlin, champion of the world.

According to Director Cusack, "The Showman," George Ade's comic opera, promises to outshine anything in this line of theatricals ever seen in the city. The cast and chorus have been completed and rehearsals are being held regularly. The opera will be produced on the Punahoa campus and will produce an effect which will be both interesting and unique.

Probably the most unique feature of the celebration will be a chorus of 1100 school children singing patriotic and popular airs. This event will be staged on the steps of the Capitol and will include the folk dances of various nations by children in costume.

Rehearsals Have Begun  
Rehearsals have begun, under the direction of Miss Jane Winnie. The massed band concert will be participated in by practically every musical organization on Oahu. There will be a band concert each day in some part of the city.

Chairman Emil A. Bernat reported that the merchants of Honolulu are generously responding to the call for decorations during the Carnival. Under the "unit system" plan, the city bids fair to be unusually well "dressed up."

The reports of other chairmen brought out the fact that headway is being made in the perfecting of the plans for each event on the program. Prices of admission will be unusually low to those events which are destined to bring in a revenue, and many free features are being arranged.

Special Transportation Rates  
The accommodations committee reported that special rates may be expected from the Inter-Island Navigation Company and the Oahu Railway & Land Company.

C. G. Ballestrine, manager of the Rapid Transit Company, has assured the committee that the crowds in Honolulu will be well taken care of.

To sum up the meeting, the plans for the big celebration were reported practically complete. The consensus of opinion was that the residents of Honolulu and of the other islands, as well as tourists and other visitors, may be assured of a bigger, better and more elaborate Mid-Pacific Carnival.

## LAKIKA PASTOR WILL GO TO HILO CHURCH

Bishop Henry Bond Restarick of St. Andrew's Cathedral, who returned Tuesday from a pastoral visit to Hilo, has appointed the Rev. J. Knox Bodell to take charge of the Church of the Holy Apostles in Hilo. Mr. Bodell will leave Lihue, Maui, where he has spent the past four years as pastor of the Church of the Holy Innocents, for Hilo, Wednesday, in the steamer Mauna Kea. He will succeed Reverend Mr. Bond-Smit, who recently went to California to accept another charge.

No one has been appointed to the church in Lihue as yet, but services will be regularly maintained there. Bishop Restarick expects to soon fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Bodell's removal to Hilo.

The bishop says that the Church of the Holy Apostles in Hilo is doing nicely. Services have been held there regularly since the departure of Reverend Mr. Penton-Smith for California.

## JUDGE WHITNEY RESERVES SMART CASE DECISION

Argument Closed On Attorney's Motion to Remove Perry As Guardian of Boy

CATHCART SAYS OLSON'S REPENTANCE TOO LATE

Jurist Says From Bench He Asked Thompson To Fill In Perry's Name

Argument on the motion of Attorney C. H. Olson for the removal of Judge Antonio Perry and the appointment of himself as guardian ad litem of Richard Smart, the little son of the late Thelma Parker Smart, was concluded by counsel before Judge Whitney yesterday afternoon. Judge Whitney announced that he would take the matter under advisement. He neither said nor intimated when he would render a decision, although it is probable that this will be forthcoming in a few days.

At two o'clock, when argument reopened on the motion, Attorney John W. Cathcart resumed his address in opposition to the removal of Judge Perry. He spoke for an hour, going over the question of nomination of a guardian ad litem at considerable length. Mr. Cathcart referred to the recent withdrawal of the law firm of Holmes, Stanley & Olson as counsel for Mrs. Elizabeth J. Knight, grandmother of little Richard Smart, as an "eleventh hour move."

"From Seat In Heaven"  
"The withdrawal of the attorney for the grandmother from her case is, perhaps, a repentance—a repentance in articulo mortis and may admit him to a front seat in heaven," said Mr. Cathcart, "but it should do him no good in this case. . . . If the court grants the petition for removal of Judge Perry and grants the petition for the appointment in his stead of Mr. Olson, he will appoint a person whose interests are bound up with those of the grandmother, whose hate words cannot express. I say that the estate will be dissipated and the proceeds wasted—not to serve the interests of the minor, but to serve a woman's hate. One of two results will be attained—either her revenge will be consummated by striking down Smart, who is a comparative stranger in this community, or the savings of past generations of the Parkers will be dissipated in litigation."

Olson and Kinney Close  
Mr. Olson took an hour in closing his argument covering the reasons he believed warranted Judge Perry's removal and his own appointment as guardian ad litem of the little boy. He was followed by Attorney W. A. Kinney, who spoke briefly. Mr. Kinney held that the minor's best interests would be subserved by the granting of the prayer of Mr. Olson's motion.

At one stage in the argument yesterday afternoon, Judge Whitney volunteered a statement on the question of what transpired when Attorney F. E. Thompson called on him in regard to the appointment of a guardian ad litem. Judge Whitney's Statement

"In the matter of whether or not there was actually a nomination of Judge Perry by Mr. Thompson the court will naturally be influenced—whether rightly or wrongly—by his own recollection or remembrance of the application," said Judge Whitney.

"If counsel desires, the court is perfectly willing to state to counsel his own recollection, in order that counsel may argue whether or not there was a nomination. It differs somewhat from Mr. Thompson's affidavit, though, I think, not in material particulars."

Mr. Olson—"We would like to hear it."

Whitney Was In Bed  
"My recollection of the occurrence is this: That on the day of the signing of the order for publication of the petition for the probate of the will in question, Mr. Thompson, some time in the afternoon, came out to my house, where I was confined to my bed with an attack of sciatica, and was shown to my bedroom," continued Judge Whitney.

"He presented, first, the petition for probate. There was some little conversation as to that, which is not material. After I had signed the order for publication and notice of the pendency of the petition, Mr. Thompson said, to this effect:

"We have here also a petition for the appointment of a guardian ad litem. Under the authorities, as I have looked them up," said Mr. Thompson, "it is the duty of the petitioner to call the attention of the court to the fact that there is a minor interested in the estate and also to request that the court appoint some particular person as guardian ad litem."

"We have here a petition for that purpose, and you will see we haven't named—or something of that sort—any particular person, that being the right of the court."

"Uncle Dave's Was Mentioned"  
"I said, 'Yes, that is as I understand the law,' and I took up the petition and read it—that is, the petition for the appointment of a guardian ad litem. After I had read it I said: 'Well, almost everybody in the country is mixed up in this proposition. Have you anybody in mind to suggest?'"

He said—"Mr. Thompson said: 'Well, I've talked to Judge Perry and he's available, and,' he said, 'there's Uncle Dave (meaning D. L. Withington). Mathewman has appointed him from Kailua and he's a good man. The fact of the matter is, we don't care whom you appoint, so long as it is a good man.'"

"I said: 'Well, Judge Perry is a

## MORE WITNESSES HEARD BY GRAND JURY YESTERDAY

Gulick Avenue Gambling Hui Investigation Still Occupies Attention of Inquisitors

IMPORTANT WITNESSES LEAVE THE TERRITORY

Session Adjourned To Await Arrival of Men Subpoenaed From Hawaii

A third session in the investigation of the operations of the alleged Gulick avenue gambling hui was held by the territorial grand jury yesterday, four witnesses being called and quizzed by the big inquisitors. A. McDuffie, of the police department, was recalled, the other witnesses being Roderick O. Matheson, editor of The Advertiser; Dr. C. B. Wood and Corporal W. S. Rossion, of Port charter, otherwise known as "Shorty" and first mentioned in the subpoena as "John Doe."

In addition to others already summoned before the grand jury, a subpoena was served on Vincent M. Harrison to appear as a witness. It was not called yesterday, however, but will likely be questioned at the next sitting of the jury.

Witnesses Leave Honolulu  
Despite the subpoena served on them heretofore, to appear as witnesses in the investigation, McDuffie and Estes are reported to have left for San Francisco in the steamer Sonoma yesterday. These men are said to have been deeply concerned in the operations of the so-called gambling hui. They were fined \$100 each in the police court on a charge of gambling, to which both pleaded guilty with more than ordinary alacrity. The fines were paid, plus the costs of court.

It is said that McDuffie and Estes made no secret of the fact that they were to leave yesterday, telling their friends on the street that such was their intention. No effort to detain them was made by the authorities, although McDuffie and Estes were under summons as witnesses to appear before the grand jury in the present investigation.

Sickness and Absence Cause Delay  
A number of witnesses, some of them among the more important, it is said, have not been questioned yet, two of these being Herman Kuley and Otto Gertz. The latter is employed in the steamer Mauna Kea and was not in the city yesterday. Kuley is reported ill and unable at present to appear before the grand jury.

Another session of the grand jury will be held either Tuesday or Thursday of next week, it being necessary to await the arrival of some witnesses from Hawaii. Just how soon the grand jury will report on the present investigation cannot be said.

## ALBERTA PIONEER DIES IN HONOLULU

George W. Gill Passes Out At Queen's Hospital, Following An Operation

George W. Gill, of Pincher Creek, Alberta, who had been visiting in Honolulu since December 4, died at the Queen's Hospital last night, following an operation. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at William's Undertaking Parlor, at two o'clock, the Rev. Leopold Kroll officiating.

Mr. Gill came here with his mother on the bark B. P. Richey, intending to remain for the winter, taking a residence on Alawa Heights. He had been ill for some years, his disease becoming acute last week, an immediate operation having been found necessary. Until noon yesterday he was regarded as on the road to recovery.

The deceased was one of the pioneers of Southern Alberta, Canada, locating in the Hudson Bay trading post of Pincher Creek, near the Montana boundary, a number of years ago, being the Hudson Bay factor. Of late years he had spent the greater part of his time traveling, having previously twice visited Honolulu. He leaves only his mother, who celebrated her seventy-sixth birthday on her voyage to this city. He leaves a considerable estate in Pincher Creek.

Mr. Gill was a schoolmate in York-shire of G. J. Waller of this city and had a number of other personal acquaintances from Canada in the city.

"Will you fill in the name of Judge Perry or let Judge Perry fill in his name, and will you get Judge Perry to sign the acceptance?" He said he would, and that closed our conversation. That is as full as I recollect it at this time."

Among the attorneys present in court yesterday were C. H. Olson, W. L. Stanley, W. F. Frazar, W. A. Kinney, R. R. Anderson, M. E. Prosser, John W. Cathcart, Fred W. Milverton and Antonio

Perry.